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# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1893.

## TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The French Chamber of Deputies voted the secret service fund, 303 to 182, after determined attacks had been made on the Government: the result is equivalent to a vote of confidence; M. Franqueville has begun a fresh inquiry; M. Barboux concluded his speech for the De Lessepses, and attacked M. Floquet. === The Infanta Eulalia and her husband, Prince Antoine, will represent the Queen Regent of Spain at the World's Fair. = Ex-Premier Crispi's name is involved in the Italian bank scandals. Lord Stanley opened the Dominion Parliament with a speech. - Another attempt to end the long strike in the Lancashire cotton mills

Congress.-Both Houses in session. === House The Sundry Civil bill was discussed and the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill introduced. === Senate: The Anti-Option bill was debated.

Domestic .- A new Constitutional Convention bill was introduced in the Legislature at Albany; it was passed by the Assembly and laid over by the Senate; the annual report of the State Board Congressman John L. Mitchell, of Milwaukee, was nominated for United States Senator by the Democrats of Wisconsin to succeed Philetus Sawyer. === The funeral of Bishop Phillips Brooks was held in Trinity Church, tery. == "Joe" Donoghue, of Newburg, won the 100-mile skating match at Stamford, Conn., in 7:11:381-5. == The Republicans in the Kansas Legislature resolved to make a protest to the United States Senate against the election of John Martin to that body.

City and Suburban.-Frank Duffy, a notorious rum-seller, shot and killed a young man at Fort Hamilton. === The jury in the Langley divorce case returned a verdict in favor of Mr. Langley The alumni of the University of the City of New-York held their annual dinner. = Paul Dana protested against the approved plan for the addition to the Museum of National History. The Hayes jury disagreed. == Scarlet fever discovered on the schoolship St. Mary's. Stocks active and irregular, declining in the morning hours, but rallying with much spirit, and closing generally at about the highest points. Transactions in Sugar Refining and in Distilling were more than haif of the total business. Money on call was easier at 1 1-2a2 per cent.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Fair and colder. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 39 degrees; lowest, 26; average, 32 1-2.

The Ribot Ministry were again sustained by a large vote in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. The point of attack was the secretservice fund, which, it was charged, was being used for the political purposes of the Govern-M. Ribot and other Ministers made spirited replies to the attacks upon them, and the vote in their favor was 303 to 182. This vote of confidence was followed by the approval of the entire budget of the Ministry of the Interior : most decisive proof of the strength of the position now held by the Premier.

An agreement has been reached as to the consideration of the silver question by the House, and February 9 and 10 are to be set apart for this purpose. The majority of the Committee on Rules has brought about this arrangement, and no change in the programme is probable. The anti-silver men are anxious to have a definite time fixed for taking the vote on the Andrew bill, in order to shut off dilatory motions, but a closure resolution is not likely to be reported. It is to be hoped, however, that no filibustering will be indulged in, in view of the importance to the country at large of early action on this question.

The Democrats who control the Legislature have focussed their powerful minds once more hindered. upon a Constitutional-Convention bill, and the result of their work was disclosed at Albany yesterday. It is understood that in order to insure its constitutionality they have had the assistance of that eminent and upright jurist, Isaac H. Maynard. The new measure may be briefly described as drawn for the purpose of enabling the Democratic party to control the convention to revise the Constitution. The principle of minority representation as regards the number of such delegates reduced to fif- cian is still discussed adversely by experts sions no appreciable inconvenience to those

Democratic snag in the Senate.

Senator Aspinall, of Brooklyn, made a sturdy fight yesterday against the amended bill legalizing the expenditures incurred by Kings County and Brooklyn officials for the celebration of ought to have been, and the bill had a much easier time of it in the Senate than in the Assembly, where it received only two votes more than were necessary to pass it. Only four Senators-Aspinall, Edwards, Erwin and Smith -voted against the measure, while twenty-six voted in the affirmative. Of the use to be made of this law there can be little doubt.

The high regard felt for Bishop Brooks by his fellow-townsmen was evidenced by the multitudes of people who flocked to Trinity Church yesterday to pay a last tribute of respect and affection to him, and many of the business houses in Boston were closed during the funeral hours. The services in the church were not for the public at large, as only a tithe of those seeking admission could have found room within its walls. The attendance included many distinguished men. There was no departure from the usual form of service, and no address was delivered. Bishop Potter will, however, preach on Dr. Brooks in Trinity Church on Sunday next.

## THE KANSAS SENATORSHIP.

The Democrats have swallowed the Populists in Kansas, securing whatever title to the Senatorship the fraudulent House and the State officials can give for Mr. Martin, long a Democratic leader and chairman of the Democratic State Committee. In a speech before the caucus of Populists he avowed his intention to act with them on most public questions, though he did not favor the Sub-Treasury scheme, but declared that he would go into a Democratic rancus as to organization of the Senate. The Populists found that their illegal and revolutionary organization had no chance of success unless they could get Democratic help. For the sake of gaining a Senator some Democrats joined the very organization which they had pronounced illegal and revolutionary.

The Republicans have the only legal organization of the House, but with the Republican Senators do not number quite a quorum in joint convention without the participation of some Democrats. It is therefore proposed by some that they should now offer an election to some straightout Democrat, so that he may contest the seat claimed by Mr. Martin. It does not appear that such selection of Democrats to important offices by Republican votes usually results in any gain. Mr. Blodgett, of New-Jersey, has not been the less efficient as a voter on the Democratic side, whenever his vote was needed, than if he had not been chosen by Republican assistance. But in Kansas the tail wags the dog at present. Three or four Democrats dictated to more than seventy Populists, and now it is proposed that three or four Democrats shall also select a candidate to be elected by more than seventy Republicans.

It is claimed by Democratic Senators that the admission of Mr. Martin from Kansas will secure to the Democrats the power to organize the Senate, if they gain no additional seat in Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota or Nebraska. Senator Kyle is counted upon as cer- But this, we take leave to say, does not relieve tain to act with them in organization, and the casting vote of the Vice-President would then give them a majority. But such a majority, depending upon the support of two Senators elected as Populists and mainly by the votes of Populists, would not be particularly trustworthy for any purpose. Indeed, the obligations of the Democratic party to these two associates of the Populist persuasion might soon come to be unendurably heavy. It would be as well for the country if the Democratic party should secure and hold full responsibility by itself for the control of legislation in the Senate as well as in the House. Clearly a distinct when it is considered that it necessarily drives Populist Senators.

It is not clear at this distance whether the Republicans in some of the Western States have hereafter. That understanding, we may be of this statement, which purports to give offimade the best use of their opportunities since Boston; the burial was in Mount Auburn Ceme- the various Legislatures organized. Had they been free from personal disagreements among themselves possibly a larger measure of success might have been realized. But the root of the difficulty lies further back : they have failed in times past to meet with sufficient energy and uncompromising vigor the notions which have led multitudes of voters into the Populist movement. In all probability, the control of the United States Senate by a combination of Democrats and Populists will turn out to be of advantage to the Republican party in the end, since it will lead to a more complete disclosure of the aims and legislative purposes upon which the otherwise incongruous majority in the

# THE STATE CARE ACT.

Interesting information is given to the public in the annual report, delivered yesterday to the Legislature, of the State Board of Charities. The operation of the State Care act is described with particularity, and a plea is entered for its more thorough enforcement. It must be admitted that the time has come when opposition to the policies declared in this legislation should cease. Whether they are altogether wise or not is not now the question. They are the clear will of the Legislature, variously expressed, and factious opposition on the part of the counties is not permissible. It was evident while the controversy as to the expediency of giving over the pauper insane to the exclusive care of the State was going on, that other considerations were influencing a large number of those who took the negative view than the welfare of the patients. Undoubtedly many scientific and sincere men regarded the change with distrust. They thought with reasons that were not to be ignored that chronic and harmless cases were better and more cheaply dealt with at home, where the friends of the patients fare would distinctly retard it. It is a cowardcould take an interest in their welfare, than in a big institution where the treatment was mechanical and the discipline rather severe. This opinion was ably disputed, however, and was a formidable force in deciding the issue only because the local politicians so generally sustained it in their desire to retain control of patronage and appropriations. At the last, and after years of discussion and lobbying, it failed. The State Care act was passed. It nearly died of inanition, but it is now doing its work, and possible for all the voters to know one another doing it well. It should be helped and not or to be known by the inspectors. It is just

the Cottage Plan, in accordance with which the body is acquainted with everybody. Repeat-State hospitals have been enlarged. The de-tached buildings are placed near the original mitigated fools as well they do not turn up plant, and are designed to accommodate the at country polling-places, realizing that de chronic and quieter class of patients. A too tection would be inevitable. But the proposed great economy has probably been practised in legislation is to be condemned, not only bethe failure to purchase considerable tracts of cause it would serve no useful purpose, but farming lands for the better occupation of because it would seriously embarrass the farmthese patients. The policy of sequestration on ers. The business of registering and voting the delegates-at-large has been abandoned, and little farms under the care of a resident physi- in the cities consumes little time and occa-

each Senate district. The bill was forced certainly it should be pursued with discriminatown the city man stops and registers, or votes, at all, and the testimony that it is has been Columbus Day. He was not supported as he cipal and especial attention of the medical staff. and its chief members should be relieved of the of the care of patients who are physically healthy but mentally incurable.

The Board is urgent in advising the immediate adoption by the National Government of such a system of the consular of embarkation as will surely prevent the landing here of persons likely to become a public charge. It does not seem as if it should this subject, but when we see the Governor of this State and his political allies at Albany and at the expense of the country, see in the bill acts at Washington the efficacy of which in the electors of rural New-York. protecting the public health cannot be questioned, and doing so for no decenter reason than that they wish to hold on to a little public patronage, the people have some occasion to despair of obtaining even the legislation suggested in this report. The treatment of quarantine and immigration questions cannot be separated, and if the officials of the State most threatened by the evils of the present condi tion of things, are permitted to use their influence, and from motives so contemptible, to maintain it, the remedy may still be distant many years. \_

### PROFESSOR BALDWIN'S DEFEAT.

The defeat of Professor Simeon E. Baldwin, Governor Morris's nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court, by a vote of 120 to 97 in the Connecticut House of Representatives is a performance which does not strike us as reflecting much credit upon that body. It may be that there are objections to Professor Baldwin sufficiently weighty to justify this action, but if so it must be said in all candor that they were not brought out in the discussion in the House and have not appeared in any of the numerous newspaper articles that have been published on the subject. Aside from political and partisan considerations-which, as THE TRIBUNE took occasion to say only yesterday in connection with the nomination of Justice Lamar's successor, should not be permitted to enter into the case to affect judgment of the appointing power-there appeared to be no good reason for refusing to confirm the appointment. Professor Baldwin's position at the bar, his high standing in the profession, his admitted ability and his unquestioned integrity and purity of character, furnish the fullest possible justification for his selection by the Governor, and should have been, as it seems to us, the most conclusive warrant for his prompt confirmation by the Legislature. It is not to be disguised, there being a Re-

publican majority in the House, that many Republican members must have voted with the dissatisfied Democrats against his confirmation. It is true that the discussion in the House be fore the vote was taken was confined to the Democratic members, and that the only outspoken opposition came from that source, the Republican members being absolutely silent the majority of responsibility in the matter. On the contrary, it rather serves to heighten the suspicion of concerted action with a view to partisan advantage. Now, while we readily recognize the fact that the sifuation created by the opposition of certain Democratic leaders to the appointment offered a considerable temptation to Republicans to reap whatever partisan advantage might be gained by Demo cratic dissension, we do not hesitate to say that even from that point of view the action of those Republicans who contributed to the result was unwise. This seems obvious enough his own party, with whom he must come to certain, will not result in better selections for

the offices he has to fill. So far as the avoidance of responsibility by non-participation in the debate is concerned, if that was the intent of the Republican voters against confirmation, it is clearly a failure. A Republican majority is responsible for the acts of a Republican House. Indeed, might it not be called something worse than failure? There seems a certain lack of manliness in it, a want of sincerity and candor that we are unwilling to think Connecticut Republicans capable of To profit by the mistakes of the opposition and take advantage of their internal dissensions is considered legitimate and proper in party warfare: but it is important to avoid complicity it has said many times before, that it has no liking for what is called "smart" politics, or for anything underhanded or tricky in political management. The Republican party can afford to stand by and look on while the Tammany sort of Democrats and the Mugwump Contingent, or the Western Democrats and their Populist allies are tricking and cheating each other, without mixing in the game. The one thing Republicans cannot afford to do is to take any part or seem to take a part in it.

# DEMOCRACY AND THE FARMERS.

A measure is pending at Albany which might properly be characterized as an act to punish the farmers of New-York for voting the Republican ticket. That really is the long and short of it. It provides that the system of personal registration which is now confined to the cities shall be extended to the rural districts. Such a proposition could have had its origin simply in the rankest, the most unscrupulous partisanship. There is no genuine public sentiment behind it. Its enactment into a law instead of promoting the common welly attempt to cut down the Republican vote in the interior by rendering the exercise of the right of suffrage as much of a hardship as possible to the farmers.

What is the sole legitimate object of a personal registration law? To protect the purity of the ballot-box by guarding against repeatsuch a law is needed in the densely populated cities, where in the nature of things it is imas obvious that the law is uncalled for in the The Board expresses continued approval of sparsely settled country districts," where every-

through the Assembly yesterday, but struck a tion. But if the Cottage Plan is a good one and neither operation as a rule takes more than ten or fifteen minutes. It is radically different supplied in great abundance, its advantages with the country voters. Voting with the are not fully derived when the cottages for majority of them means the loss of a workthe chronic are placed too near the main asy- ing day for themselves and their horses. It lum or where the surroundings render sufficient | not infrequently happens that the weather is and healthful exercise impossible. The prin- stormy and the roads are bad on Election Day, moreover, is needed for the curable patients, by no means an agreeable one. Nevertheless, the Democratic bosses aim by passing the bill necessity of personal attention to the details in question to compel the farmers to take two such trips where they now take one. Let the bill become a law and the farmers who fail to appear in person and register in advance of Election Day will be deprived of their votes. Of course the bosses reason that many farmers inspection of immigrants at the port will neglect to register, or will be too busy on the registration days to take a day off, and hence will be disfranchised. These bosses, who stole the Senate last year and then proceeded be necessary to say much more to Congress on to put through the gerrymanders which vastly increased the political strength of the cities in Tammany Hall obstructing the passage of another opportunity to strike a serious blow at

It is hard to understand how any member of the Legislature from a country district, no matter what may be his politics, can support such a measure. For it is as truly an antifarmer bill as would be one providing for the propagation of the potato bug. In Democratic platforms and from Democratic stumps the New-York farmer is treated with distinguished consideration. It is represented that, although he is the most industrious of men, he finds it impossible, by reason of the conditions which encompass him, notably Western competition, to do more than earn a scant living. And because his work is so hard and so long and his pay so poor, Democratic platforms and orators demand that the State shall help him whenever and however it lawfully can. But let this bill pass, which comes between the farmer and his sacred and inalienable right of voting. and all professions of regard for the farmer on the part of the Democracy will be resolved into buncombe. Our Albany correspondent telegraphed a few days ago that two of the Democratic Senators had stated that they were opposed to the bill. All honor to them! It ought to die in committee or be beaten by a vote so large as to convince the bosses that conspiracies aimed at the farmers will not be tolerated.

THE CONDITION OF THE TREASURY. Mr. Springer, who went out hunting for information about the condition of the Treasury, may perhaps have obtained more than he wished from the report made by Secretary Foster on Wednesday. This report, being based upon later returns of the revenue and the expenditimes than the annual report submitted to Congress in December embraced, is entitled to take precedence where the two differ. It shows that in the first half of the current fiscal year the receipts from all sources were \$234,419,215. and the expenditures \$230,571,006, so that the excess of revenues over ordinary expenditures was \$3,848,209. It is estimated that for the entire fiscal year the revenue will be \$166,671,350, and the expenditures \$161,-671.350, leaving a surplus of revenue over expenditures amounting to \$2,000,000.

The panie-mongers, and the people who have been engaged in proving the Treasury bankrupt, will not find anything comforting in this statement. It fastens upon them the responsibility for untruths which were particularly offensive, because they were calculated and were apparently intended to destroy the credit of the United States in other countries as well as at home. If any Democratic politician hoped to get at figures supporting a claim that the Republican party, after many years of power, had unwisely reduced the revenue so far and so increased expenditures as to leave the Govenment without means to meet its obligations, the official report marks him according to his merits. Dispatches to some Democratic papers raise the question whether contract liabilities, to the amount of \$25,259,358, which it is estiyear, have been included in the estimated expenditures. There seems to be no good reason an understanding in making his appointments for questioning the accuracy or truthfulness cially the total estimated expenditures for the year. Presumably each department has taken into account, as far as it can, what will probably have to be paid upon contracts as well as other expenditures liable to occur under existing laws. Not only are the revenues for the year deemed certain to exceed the expenditures for the year, but the available cash surplus expected to remain at the end of the fiscal year is \$20,992.377, besides the so-called bullion fund of \$100,000,000. The next Administration will therefore start with an available surplus large enough for all necessities, and the report goes on to show that the probable receipts under existing laws, supposing them to remain unchanged through the next in their mistakes. THE TRIBUNE repeats what fiscal year, will be \$490.121,365, and the probable expenditures \$457,261,335, but to the latter sum must be added about \$5,000,000 for redemption of past due bonds, fractional currency and bank notes, and \$1,000,000 for probable payments on mail subsidies. Thus the excess of receipts over expenditures for the next year would be about \$26,860,030. To this may be added the \$20,992,377 cash balance available next July, making \$47,852,407 excess over the anticipated regular expenditures. But it is stated that the contract obligations existing December 31, 1892, not including the portion payable within the current year above stated, amount to \$40,278,038. If the whole of these obligations should be met, the cash balance, in excess of the bullion fund, would be only \$7,852,407 at the end of the next fiscal year. From this statement it appears that there is

no excuse whatever for imposing new taxes, really in aid of the Whiskey Trust or any other combination, under the pretence that the Republicans have left the Government without adequate revenue. But it also appears, and with equal clearness, that the Treasury cannot stand any such wholesale abolition of duties as the Free Traders demand. Even Mr. Springer's few hole-punching bills, putting wool and tinplates, binding twine and cotton ties on the free list, would cut off a revenue several times as large as the expected surplus at the end of the next fiscal year. If the Democrats propose to cut off duties, they must provide ers and other bogus voters. It is obvious that additional revenue from other sources. If they attempt to do this by lowering the duties on manufactured products, they deliberately invite and rely upon such a vast increase of importations as must prostrate many home in-

The appearance of two Democratic Judges of the Court of Appeals, one of them being well known as Senator Hill's especial triend, and the other, the notorious Maynard, in consultation with the Democratic leaders at Albany concerning the bill summoning the Constitutional Convention, is another evidence of the great wrong that was inflicted on the people when seats in this great Court became the prize of partisan outlawry. These Judges are not in Albany to legislate, and especially they are not there to invent legal artifices by means of which their party can secure a majority in the supreme council of the people. Govsen; while five delegates are to be chosen in whose judgment is of prime importance, and who engage in it. On his way up or down jority in the supreme council of the people. Gov-

ernor Hill, in the testimony of that Storm Emans who did so much of the dirty work at Poughkeepsie in 1891, was quoted as having referred to Maynard as "the counsel of the Democratic party." Will he never cease to hold that office? Is he now a judge of the Democratic party?

Copies of the second edition of The Tribune so that the journey to and from the polls is Almanac for 1893 are now on sale. The first edition is entirely sold. The second edition contains valuable additions and a few emendations. No previous issue of The Tribune Almanac has ever contained so many valuable tables and such varied, accurate and timely information as this one. It is a wonderful book, and is almost absolutely essential to the outfit of every business man, teacher, lawyer and poli-

> "From trustworthy sources we learn." With these few impressive remarks a number of the intelligent, far-seeing newspapers of these United States proceed to instruct their readers touching the future of Colonel Daniel Lamont, of this town, after the fourth of next March. We find by perusing them that the Colonel is to be Postmaster-General, Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy. Assuming that Mr. Bayard is to be Secretary of State, and Mr. Carlisle Secretary of the Treasury, and that the Attorney-Generalship will go to a lawyer, there still remain the portfolios of the Interior and of Agriculture to be disposed of. What's the matter with learning from trustworthy sources that the popular and capable Colonel has been named for both of them? Why should either of them be discriminated against?

> Don't you think we might secure dirty streets for less money? That's the way one disgusted taxpayer put it to another yesterday.

> Dr. Eryant's report to the Board of Health on the condition of the lodging-rooms in the station uses reveals the manifold horrors of a system which is a disgrace to the civilization of this town. He points unerringly to the danger to public health, especially in a cholera year, incurred by the herding of vagrants in these ill-ventilated, noisome lodging-rooms. Is there anything more stupid in the government of this great metropolis than this organized method of encouraging and multiplying tramps and vagrants? Other cities, like Boston and Philadelphia, are dealing intelligently with vagrants on different lines, and with satisfactory results; but New-York clings to the old-time folly under the hallucination that it is a necessary evil. What is needed is a system of municipal lodging-houses where tramps will be forced to take a bath, to have their clothes thoroughly cleaned, and to work out their night's lodging and breakfast. Every station-house lodging-room ought to be closed.

> The annual battle is raging between Philadelphia and Baltimore touching the best way of cooking terrapin. By the way, has anybody ever hit upon a poor way of serving up that lovely

A singular discrimination exists in the postal laws against the publishers of newspapers and magazines. As the clause referred to is an injury to publishers, and not of the slightest benefit to the public at large, Congress would do well to amend it at once. Unsold copies of newspapers, magazines and serial novels cannot now returned direct to a publisher by a retail dealer without paying a high rate of postage; they can be returned by the dealer to a news company in the same city with the publisher at the owest of all rates of postage. This is a discrimination which injures the whole body of publishers and fosters the multiplication of middlemen. The law should be amended so as to make unsold copies returnable to publishers themselves at the same rate of postage as is charged upon bundles sent by the publisher to the dealer.

Ex-Mayor Chapin's water job has now got down to a low-tide level.

President Harrison has already appointed three Justices of the Supreme Court-Justices Brown, Brewer and Shiras-and the death of Justice Lamar causes another vacancy which may be filled by him. The exercise of his prerogative would make the number of appointments by Mr. Harrison to the Supreme Bench greater than has fallen to any other recent President. Mr. Lincoln ap-Democratic majority would be better than a Governor Morris into closer relations with the balance of power in the hands of two or three Bourbon element, the trading politicians, of Miller and Field. General Grant appointed four -Chief Justice Waite and Justices Strong, Bradley and Hunt. Three appointments were made by Mr. Hayes-Justices Harlan, Woods and Matthews; Justices Gray and Blatchford were named by Mr. Arthur, and Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Lamar by Mr. Cleveland. Only two of the present members of the court were appointed prior to 1881, and Justice Field, who has served almost thirty years, alone links the present time with the era of the War.

> The people of this city are peculiarly well placed to appraise the value of M. Barboux's remark that the public opinion of France has been misled as to the Panama affair. A similar contention was the main defence of Jacob Sharp and the Broadway Railroad gang.

It ought to be impossible for the Legislature to pass such a bill as that legalizing the Brooklyn frauds without bringing down a storm of public protest. Here are bodies of public officials proceeding in clear violation of law, not only to spend money in wanton excess of the sums allowed, but to permit it to be wasted and stolen in the most shameless way; and then when called to account before the courts for their confessed misconduct and at the very point where punishment impends, the boss-ordered Legislature steps in and relieves them of all responsibility! What betrayal of duty could be grosser than this? It makes a complete mockery of law and justice.

# PERSONAL.

Mrs. Loutle McLendon Gordon, who in part repre sents the State of Georgia at the World's Fair, is president of a literary club in Atlanta and has written letters of travel to the press. She is actively engaged in charitable work, organized and private; and at the recent meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention in Birmingham she delivered an address on Cuban missions.

A rumor was current in Toledo a few days ago that the President-elect had invited Frank H. Hurd, of that city, to become Attorney-General; but the ex-Congressman himself appeared to know nothing of such a compliment.

Although it is possible that Mrs. Charles H. Hoyt, actress, contracted the cold which disabled her a fortnight ago in consequence of drafts on the stage in the theatre, it is asserted that her condition did not become at all serious until after a panic, excited by an alarm of fire in her hotel last Thu She sprang out of bed, and was nearly prostrated with feaf. "The Boston Herald" says that before this her temperature was in a perfectly normal condition, but that night it rose rapidly, and the next day, toward evening, there were undoubted symptoms of pneumonia.

Mr. A. Lawrence Rotch, the meteorologist, who built and equipped the Blue Hill observatory near Poston, and who has written extensively and from personal knowledge about the mountain observatories of the world, will accompany the Harvard expedition. which leaves this country for South America next Monday, to observe the solar cellpse of next April. Mr. Rotch had an important share of the shallar world able under the anspices of the Harvard Observatory, at Willows, California, on January 1, 1889.

General Loizillon, the newly-appointed Minister of War in France, was born in Paris in 1829. He left the Military School of St. Cyr to enter the army as sub-lieutenant in the cuirassiers in 1849, and was made a captain at the end of the Crimean War. When the Franco-Prussian War occurred M. Loizillon was major of the 7th Dragoons, at Rouen, and he fought during all the campaigns in the provinces. Colonel in 1875, and brigadier-general in 1879, he was appointed

zillon was on January 1, 1885, looking at the equestrian exercises at the private Circus Mollier, in Paris, when he picked a quarrel with M. Alfonso de Aldama. A duel ensued, and two shots were exchanged without any result.

Washington Hesing, who is thought to have an equal chance with Carter H. Harrison for the Democratic mayoralty nomination in Chicago, is the editor and proprietor of the "Staats-Zeitung" of that city, probably the most important German newspaper man in his country outside of New-York City. He was born in Cincinnatil in 1849, and after being graduated at Yale studied at Heidelberg for two or three years.

General Butler's law practice is said to have yielded htm about \$50,000 a year for several years, and his Income from this and other sources sometimes reached twice that figure. He spent money freely, however, for political purposes. An intimate friend of the General tells a Washington reporter that \$100,000 was invested in each of his Gubernatorial campaigns, and that he had to mortgage his house when he was a Presidential candidate.

That M. Bartholet, the friend of Renan, will succeed the latter in the French Academy is deemed highly probable, according to the Paris correspondent of "The London Telegraph," although the "parti des Dues" is said to favor some one else. "M. Thureau-Dangin, the historian, and M. de Bornier, the dramatist, are also likely to be elected," the same writer adda, "while M. Zola and M. Brunetiere, the literary critic, will be 'left out in the cold.' There still remains vacant the chair of M. John Lemoinne, for which K. Challemel Lacour is put forward."

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A Chicago journal has coined a new word, a veritable monstrosity. It says the "Panamites" are denouncing Herz as a traitor.

With that proverbial perception with which an Englishman gets on to an American Joke, one of them said: "What bad grammar, don't you know; instead of saying, where an I at?" why didn't the fellow say, 'where is my 'at?"-(A Pointer.

Baltimore has 365 churches, and claims to be the greatest church city in America.

President Harper began to be a "hustler" early in life. He was graduated from college when he was fourteen and he delivered his commencement oration is Hebrew.

Fair Crities.—First Young Lady—Charming!
Second Young Lady—Exquisite!
Third Young Lady—Divine!
All Three Young Ladies (together)—Isn't it!
The remarks were not made in allusion to a work of art or a piece of vertu. They were occasioned by the fact that at the same time the three young ladies had just seen a pink-haired poodle tied up in blue ribbons.—(Chicago News-Record.

Dean Hole tells of a Sunday-school boy who answered the question, "What proof have we of St. Peter's repentance ?" with " Flease, sir, he crowed three tin His sister while teaching in the Sunday-school, asked her class what was meant by the law and the prophets. A bright little girl immediately responded, please, ma'am, it is when you sell anybody up. a certain service the rector seeing there was only one aims dish provided, asked a rustic to bring a dish from the dining-room table of the rectory and pass it up and down both sides of the north aisle. When the command was carried out the rustic whispered in the rector's ear: "I've done as yer told me, str. I've taken it down yer side of the aisle and up t'other, but they'll none o' them have any." Judge of the worthy rector's amazement when he discovered that the dis was full of biscuits!

was full of biscuits?

I may not have been in town as long, and may not be up in city ways, for I came from a country where some gentlemen did not wear their coats in business on the summer days, and an out-of-town boy was considered dressed up if he had his shees on. But I am constrained to put these coatless men and shocless boys higher in the scale of considerate gentlemen than the man with dishevelled hair, in undershirt, with dangling suspenders, who parades the length of a sleeping-car from his berth to the tallet-room. I do not understand why so many men cease to be gentlemen when they leave their own doorways. If, indeed, they are within them, that they should do this, and that they will put their feet on the finer upholstery of a car than they may ever be able to possess.—(A Pointer.

#### THE NEWSPAPER COMPOSITOR. Providence, January 22,"

This date-line on his copy comes to view; What scenes are brought before his busy brain. Of years long past and others in their train-The school, the mendows, childhood's early home. The mother waiting yet for him to come And this one, "Boston" (there he met his fate), Recalls to mind his one and only mate, A face and form there dwell in mem'ry's eya He heaves a groan and vents a mournful sigh-Ah, had she lived, there's nothing for her sake But what I'd"-a voice his reveries break-

Where are you at? We're waiting for that 'take' !" JOSEPH H. VERDINE. New-York, Jan. 23, 1893.

De Young-What would you call it, proud beauty, if your cruelty drove me to kill myself in your pres-

Proud Beauty-Infanticide,-(D troit Trl'une. While certain High Churchmen are criticising

Bishop Potter for consenting to speak at the andversary exercises of the Judson Memerial Eaplist Church this week, on the ground that it is a recognition by the "Church " of a " sect," "The American Baptist," of st. Louis, criticises Dr. Judson for asking outsiders are the Baptists of our great cities which "The Christian Inquirer," a Baptist paper of this city, replies: "We should say that they are drifting to a larger liberty, a breader faith, a nobler plety, and a more Christlike spirit."

ROBERT BURNS-BORN JANUARY 25, 1759. ROBERT BURNS—FORN JANUARY 25, 1759.

Sing on, sweet bard, across the ages sing;
Thy song is Nature's own, sung full and free;
Sing on of hope and joy and haman love;
Responsive hearts still echo to thy straigs,
And generations yet unborn shall swell
The grateful plaudits which we raise to-day
To him, the humble cotter's gifted son,
Who lived and loved, and, manlike, sinned and sighed,
And bravely hoped, and, trustful, prayed and sang,
By gurgling Ayr and banks o' bonnie Doon—
A manly man, a hundred years ago.—(Anonymous,

In cold blood, the coldest which this inclement season affords in Buffalo, "The Courier" of that city suggests to whom it may concern that "tobacco" may be rhymed with "ccho." It is the diffusion of such advice as this which tends to deepen the twilight of the poets.

"Do you quarrel with your neighbor still about bis

ONE PHASE OF RAPID TRANSIT.

"No: that's all over now."
"Burled the hatchet?"
"No: burled the dog."—(Tid-Bits.

From The New-York Morning Advertiser.

If we are to have early rapid transit it will have to come through the Manhattan Elevated system. We can wait ten years for the other kind or have relief in two years. That's the proposition.

WOULD SUCH PIRACY PAY1

From The Baltimore American.

It is not rare nowadays for ships to carry to Europe two or three million dollars at a time. Trains carrying millions are held up now and then, but there are apparently no pirates at sea who want to be riched. The reason is, perhaps, that trying to capture a big ship is not like intimidating an engineer and scaring a lot of sleepy passengers.

#### LABOR STRIKES IN CHICAGO. From The Cleveland Leader.

From The Cleveland Leader.

It is doubtful whether cholera is the greatest menace to the complete success of Chicago's plans for the entertainment next summer of a host of Columbian Exposition visitors from all parts of the world. Ominous signs multiply of an epidemic of strikes in that citf, and it is obviously within the power of hotel employes, waters in restaurants, servants in houses, and street railroad conductors and gripmen to cause a vast amount of trouble and annoyance. It is not in these occupations alone that strikes are threatened. The building trades all propose to demand higher wages in the spring and to insist upon the exclusion of non-union men from this branch of lifdustry.

# MR. CURTIS IN POLITICS.

From The Hartford Courant.

It is well to point out Mr. Curtis's work in this field, and his life, on the side of it which was in vital relation with our politics, is a much needed object lesson suggesting, among other things, that the non-office-holder may be a mighty power for good if only his capacity be large, his interest keen and his motives high and unselfish. From The Hartford Courant.

THE ARGUMENT AGAINST IMMIGRATION.

The argument against the present flood of immigration can be boiled down to the manifest and apparent residuum that we are swallowing more foreign incompetency and defectiveness annually than we can digest decennially.

# THE SILVER BILL.

By postponing the stoppage of silver purchases till next January a sudden contraction of the currency is avoided, and the business of the country has time to adjust itself to the new conditions. Besides, something is yet to be hoped for from the international Silver Conference. Europe is given fair notice of what we intend to do, and will have opportunity to act accordingly. It is not improbable that the passage of this bill would have a decided influence in bringing about an agreement at Rrassels, which will lighten the silver burden, if not solve the problems.